It is much to be wished that one feature of the financial legislation of this session should be the establishment of postal savings banks. Ample appropriation should be made to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out the very important feature of the Hepburn law which gives to the Commission supervision and control over the accounting systems of the railways. Failure to provide means which will enable the commission to examine the books of the railways would amount to an attack on the law at its most vital point and would benefit, as nothing else could benefit, those railways which are corruptly or incompetently managed. Forest reserves should be established throughout the Appalachian Mountain region wherever it can be shown that they will have a direct and real connection with the conservation and improvement of naviga-

There seems, however, much doubt about two of the measures I have recommended: the measure to do away with abuse of the power of injunction and the measure or group of measures to strengthen and render both more efficient and more wise the con-trol by the national Government over the great corporations doing an interstate

First, as to the power of injunction and of punishment for contempt. In contempt cases, save where immediate action is im-perative, the trial should be before another In contempt As regards injunctions, some such legislation as that I have previously recomended should be enacted. They are blind who fail to realize the extreme bitterness caused among large bodies of worthy citirens by the use that has been repeatedly inade of the power of injunction in labor disputes. Those in whose judgment we have most right to trust are of the opinion that while much of the complaint against the use of the injunction is unwarranted yet that it is unquestionably true that in a number of cases this power has been used to the grave injury of the rights of laboring men. I ask that it be limited in some such way as that I have already pointed out in my previous messages, for the very reason that I do not wish to see an embittered fort made to destroy it It is unwise stubbornly to refuse to pro-

vide against a repetition of the abuses which have caused the present unrest. In a democracy like ours it is idle to expect the great body of our citizens. It may a and often is the highest duty of a court, ea and often is the highest duty of a court, a Legislature, or an Executive, to resist and defy a gust of popular passion; and mest certainly no public servant, whatever may be the consequences to himself, should yield to what he thinks wrong. But in a question which is emphatically one of public policy, the policy which the public demands is sure in the end to be adopted; and a presistent refusal to grant to a large and a persistent refusal to grant to a large portion of our people what is right is only too apt in the end to result in causing such irritation that when the right is obtained it is obtained in the course of a movement so ill considered and violent as to be accom-panied by much that is wrong. The process of injunction in labor disputes, as well as where State laws are involved, should be used sparingly, and only when there is the clearest necessity for it; but it is one so necessary to the efficient performance of duty by the court on behalf of the nation that it is in the highest degree to be re-gretted that it should be liable to reckless use, for this reckless use tends to make nest men desire so to hamper its execution as to destroy its usefulness.

Every farsighted patriot should protest first of all against the growth in this country of that evil thing which is called "class consciousness." The demagogue, the sinister or foolish socialist visionary who strives to arouse this feeling of class consciousness in our working people does a foul and evil thing, for he is no true Ameri-can, he is no self-respecting citizen of this republic; he forfeits his right to stand with manly self-reliance on a footing of entire equality with all other citizens, who bows to envy and greed, who erects the doctrine of class hatred into a shibboleth, who substitutes loyalty to men of a particular status, whether rich or poor, for loyalty to those eternal and immutable principles of righteousness which bid us treat each man on his worth as a man without regard

to his wealth or his poverty.

But evil though the influence of these demagogues and visionaries is it is no worse demagogues and visionaries is it is no worse in its consequences than the influence exercised by the man of great wealth or the man of power and position in the industrial world who by his lack of sympathy with and lack of understanding of, still more by any exhibition of uncompromising heatility to, the millions of our working people tends to unite them against their fellow Americans who are better off in this world's goods. It is a bad thing to teach our working people that men of means, that men who have the largest proportion of the substantial comforts of life, are necesof the substantial comforts of life, are necessarily greedy, grasping and cold hearted and that they unjustly demand and appropriate more than their share of the substance of the many. Stern condemnation should be visited upon demagogue and visionary who teach this untruth, and even sterner upon those capitalists who are in truth greening and greedy are who are in truth grasping and greedy and brutally disregardful of the rights of others and who by their actions teach the dread-ful lesson far more effectively than any mere preacher of unrest. A "class griev-ance" left too long without remedy breeds "class consciousness," and therefore class

The strengthening of the anti-trust law is demanded upon both moral and economic grounds. Our purpose in strengthening it is to secure more effective control by the national Government over the business use of the vast masses of individual and especially of corporate, wealth, which at the present time monopolize most of the interstate business of the country; and we believe the control can best be exercised believe the control can best be exercised by preventing the growth of abuses, rather than merely by trying to destroy them when they have already grown. In the highest sense of the word this movement for thorough control of the business use of this great wealth is conservative. We of this great wealth is conservative. We are trying to steer a safe middle course, which alone can save us from a plutocratic class government on the one hand or a class government on the one hand or a socialistic class government on the other, either of which would be fraught with disaster to our free institutions, State and disaster to our free institutions, State and national. We are trying to avoid alike the evils which would flow from Government ownership of the public utilities by which interstate commerce is chiefly carried on and the evils which flow from the riot and chaos of unrestricted individualism. There is grave danger to our free institutions in is grave danger to our free institutions in the corrupting influence exercised by great wealth suddenly concentrated in the hands of the few. We should in sane manner try to remedy this danger, in spite of the sullen opposition of these few very powerful men, and with the full purpose to protect them in all their rights at the

fully with others.

When with steam and electricity modern through the business conditions went through the astounding revolution which in this country began over half a century ago there was at first much hesitation as to what particular governmental agency should be

me that we require them to deal right-



Absolute integrity; that is the keynote of the American Bank Note Company's business policy.

If you have printing or engraving to be done it should mean something to you that our reputation for dependability has been a hundred years in the making. It is worth remembering when next you are in the market for securities or business literature.

Estimates on request.

American Bank Note Company,

Broad and Beaver Sts., New York. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimere, Atlanta, Pittsburg, St. Louis, San Francisco.

used to grapple with the new conditions At almost the same time, about twenty years since, the effort was made to control combinations by regulating them through the Interstate Commerce Commission and to abolish them by means of the anti-trust act, the two remedies therefore being in part mutually incompatible. The interstate ommerce law has produced admirable results, especially since it was strengthened by the Hepburn law two years ago. The anti-trust law, though it worked some good, because anything is better than anarchy and complete absence of regulation, nevertheless has proved in many respects not merely inadequate but mis-

Twenty years ago the misuse of corporate power had produced almost every con-ceivable form of abuse and had worked the gravest injury to business morality and the public conscience. For a long time Federal regulation of interstate commerce had been purely negative, the national judiciary merely acting in isolated cases to restrain the State from exercising a power which it was clearly unconstituional as well as unwise for them to exercise but which nevertheless the national Gov-ernment itself failed to exercise. Thus the corporations monopolizing commerce made the law for themselves. State power and common law being inadaquate to ac and common law being inacaquate to accomplish any effective regulation and the national power not yet having been put forth. The result was mischievous in the extreme and only shortsighted and utter failure to appreciate the grossness of the evils to which the lack of regulation gave rise can excuse the well meaning persons who now desire to abolish the anti-trust law outright or to amend it by simply con-demning "unreasonable" combinations.

Power should unquestionably be lodged somewhere in the Executive branch of the Government to permit combinations which will further the public interest; but it must lways be remembered that as regards he great and wealthy combinations through which most of the interstate business of to-day is done, the burden of proof should be on them to show that they have a right to exist. No judicial tribunal has the knowledge or the experience to determine n the first place whether a given combination is advisable or necessary in the interest of the public. Somebody, whether a commission or a bureau under the Department of Commerce and Labor, should be given this power. My personal belief is that ultimately we shall have to adopt a national incorporation law, though I am well aware that this may be impossible

at present.
Over the actions of the executive body in which the power is placed the courts should ossess merely a power of review analogous o that obtaining in connection with the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission at present. To confer this power would not be a leap in the dark; it would merely be to carry still further the theory of effective governmental control of corporations, which was responsible for the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and for the enlargement of its powers and for the creation of the bureau of corporations. The interstate commerce legislation has worked admirably. It has benefited the public; it has benefited honestly managed and wisely onducted railroads; and in spite of the fact that the business of the country has enormously increased, the value of this Federal legislation has been shown by the way in which it has enabled the Federal Government to correct the most pronounced of the great and varied abuses which existed in the business world twenty years ago— while the many abuses that still remain emphasize the need of further and more

thoroughgoing legislation.
Similarly the bureau of corporations has amply justified its creation. In other words, it is clear that the principles employed to remedy the great evils in the business world have worked well, and they can now be employed to correct the evils that further commercial growth has brought more prominently to the surface. The powers and scope of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of any similar body such as the bureau of corporations, which has to deal with the matter in hand, should

be greatly enlarged so as to meet the re-quirements of the present day.

The decisions of the Supreme Court in the Minnesota and North Carolina cases illustrate how impossible is a dual control of national commerce. The States cannot con-trol it. All they can do is to control intrastate commerce, and this now forms but a small fraction of the commerce carried by the railroads through each State. Actual experience has shown that the effort at State control is sure to be nullified in one way or another sooner or later. The nation alone can act with effectiveness and wisdom; it should have the control both of the business and of the agent by which the business is done, for any attempt to separate this con-trol must result in grotesque absurdity. This means that we must rely upon national legislation to prevent the commercial abuses hat now exist and the others that are sure to arise unless some efficient governmental body has adequate power of control over

At present the failure of the Congress to utilize and exercise the great powers conferred upon it as regards interstate comferred upon it as regards interstate com-merce leaves this commerce to be regu-lated not by the State nor yet by the Con-gress but by occasional and necessarily inadequate and one sided action of the Federal judiciary. However upright and able a court is, it cannot act constructively; it can only act negatively or destructively as an agency of government; and this means that the courts are and must always be unable to deal effectively with a problem be unable to deal effectively with a problem like the present, which requires constructive action. A court can decide what is

Granted that you're

ready-to-wear clothes!

prejudiced against

faulty, but it has no power to make better what it thus finds to be faulty. There should be an efficient executive body created with power enough to correct abuses and scope enough to work out the complex problems that this great country has developed. It is not sufficient objection to say that such a body may be guilty of unwisdom or of Any governmental body, whether a court or a commission, whether executive, legislative or judicial, if given power enough to enable it to do effective work for good

must also inevitably receive enough power to make it possibly effective for evil. Therefore it is clear that (unless a national incorporation law can be forthwith enacted) some body or bodies in the executive service should be given power to pass upon any combination or agreement in relation to interstate commerce, and every such comshould be treated as in violation of law and prosecuted accordingly. The issu-ance of the securities of any combination doing interstate business should be under the supervision of the national Govern-

A strong effort has been made to have labor organizations completely exempted from any of the operations of this law, whether or not their acts are in restraint o trade. Such exception would in all proba-bility make the bill unconstitutional, and the Legislature has so more right to pass a bill without regard to whether it is con-stitutional than the courts have lightly to declare unconstitutional a law which the Legislature has solemnly enacted. The responsibility is as great on the one side as on the other, and an abuse of power by the Legislature in one direction is equally to be condemned with an abuse of power by the courts in the other direction. It is not possible wholly to except laborage nightions. possible wholly to except labor organizations from the workings of this law, and they who insist upon totally excepting them are merely providing that their status shall be kept wholly unchanged, and that they shall continue to be exposed to the action which they now dread. Obviously an organization not formed for profit should not be required to furnish statistics in any way as complete as those furnished by organizations for profit. Moreover, so far as labor is engaged in production only its claims to be exempted from the anti-trust law are sound. This would substantially cover the right of laborers to combine, to strike peaceably and to enter into frade agreements with the employers.

But when labor undertakes in a wrongful nanner to prevent the distribution and sale of the products of labor, as by certain forms of the boycott, it has left the field of production and its action may plainly be in re-straint of interstate trade and must necessarily be subject to inquiry, exactly as in the case of any other combination for the same purpose, so as to determine whether such action is contrary to sound public policy. The heartiest encouragement should be given to the wage workers to form labor unions and to enter into agreements with their employers; and their right to strike, so long as they act peaceably, must be preserved. But we should sanction neither a boycott nor a blacklist which would be

llegal at common law.
The measures I advocate are in the interest both of decent corporations and of law abiding labor unions. They are, moreover, preeminently in the interest of the public, for in my judgment the American people have definitely made up their minds that the days of the reign of the great law defying and law evading corporations are over, and that from this time on the mighty organizations of capital necessary for the transaction of business under modern onditions, while encouraged so long as they act honestly and in the interest of the general public, are to be subjected to careful supervision and regulation of a kind so effective as to insure their acting in the

interest of the people as a whole.

Allegations are often made to the effect that there is no real need for these laws looking to the more effective control of the great corporations upon the ground that they will do their work well without such control. I call your attention to the accompanying copy of a report just submitted by Mr. Nathan Matthews, chairman of the Finance Commission, to the Mayor and City Council of Boston, relating to cer-tain evil practices of various corporations which have been bidders for furnishing to the city iron and steel. This report shows that there have been extensive combinations formed among the various of which have business with the city of Boston, including, for instance, a carefully planned combination embracing practically all the firms and corporations engaged in struc tural steel work in New England. This combination included substantially all the local concerns and many of the largest corporations in the United States engaged manufacturing or furnishing structural steel for use in any part of New England; t affected the States, the cities and towns, the railroads and street railways, and generally all persons having occasion to use iron or steel for any purpose in that section of the country. As regards the city of Boston the combination resulted in parceling out the work by collusive bids, plainly dishonest, and supported by false affirmations. In its conclusion the commission recommends as follows:

Comment on the moral meaning of these nethods and transactions would seem superfluous, but as they were defended at the public hearings of the commission and asserted to be common and entirely proper incidents of business life, and as these practices have been freely resorted to by some of the largest industrial corporations that the world has ever known, the commission deems it proper to record its own opinion.

The commission dislikes to believe that these practices are, as alleged, established by the general custom of the business com-munity, and this defence itself, if unchallenged, amounts to a grave accusation against the honesty of present business methods.

To answer an invitation for public or private work by sending in what purports to be genuine bids, but what in reality are collusive figures purposely made higher than the bid which is known will be submitted by one of the supposed competitors is an act of plain dishonesty.

To support these misrepresentations by false affirmations in writing that the bids are submitted in good faith, and without fraud, collusion or connection with any other bidder, is a positive and deliberate fraud; the successful bidder in the competition is guilty of obtaining money by false pretences, and the others have made themselves parties to a conspiracy clearly unlawful at the common

Where, as in the case of the "Boston Agreenent," a number of the most important manufacturers and dealers in structural steel in this country, including the American Bridge Company, one of the constituent members of the United States Steel Corporation, have combined together for the purpose of raising prices by means of collusive bids and false representations, their conduct is not only repugnant to common honesty, but is plainly obnoxious to the Federal statute known as

the Sherman or anti-trust law. The commission believes that an example should be made of these men, and that the members of the "Boston Agreement," or at least all those who, in October and Nevember, 1905, entered in the fraudulent competitions for the Cove street draw span and the Brookline street bridge, should be brought before a Frederal Grand Jury for violation of the act of Congress of July 2, 1890. The three years' limitation for participation in these transac

Correct Arras for mon

Broadway Cor. Ho & St.

What more natural

than our redoubled efforts

to change your views?

ions has not yet elapsed, and the evidence obtained by the commission is so complete that there should be no difficulty in the Gov-

rnment securing a conviction in this case. I have submitted this report to the Degation and for action if action should prove

practicable.

Surely such a state of affairs as that above set forth emphasizes the need of further Federal legislation, not merely because of the material benefits such legis-iation will secure but above all because this Federal action should be part, and a this Federal action should be part, and a large part, of the campaign to awaken our people as a whole to a lively and effective condemnation of the low standard of morality implied in such conduct on the part of great business concerns. The first duty of every man is to provide a livelihood for himself and for those dependent upon him; it is from every standpoint desirable that each of our citizens should endeavor by hard work and honorable methods to secure for him and his such a competence as will for him and his such a competence as will carry with it the opportunity to enjoy in reasonable fashion the comforts and refinements of life; and, furthermore, the man of great business ability who obtains a fortune in upright fashion inevitably in so doing confers a benefit upon the community as a whole and is entitled to reward, to respect and to admiration.

But among the many kinds of evil, social, industrial and political, which it is our duty as a nation sternly to combat, there s none at the same time more base and more dangerous than the greed which treats the plain and simple rules of honesty with cynical contempt if they interfere with making a profit, and as a nation we cannot be held guiltless if we condone such action The man who preaches hatred of wealth honestly acquired, who inculcates envy and jealousy and slanderous ill will toward those of his fellows who by thrift, energy and industry have become men of means, is a menace to the community. But his counterpart in evil is to be found in that particular kind of multimillionaire who is almost the least enviable, and is certainy one of the least admirable, of all our citizens; a man of whom it has been well said that face has grown hard and cruel while his face has grown hard the son is a fool his body has grown soft; whose son is a fool and his daughter a foreign princess; whose nominal pleasures are at the best those of a tasteless and extravagant luxury and whose real delight, whose real life work, is the accumulation and use of power in its most sordid and least elevating form. In the chaos of an absolutely unrestricted com-mercial individualism under modern conditions, this is a type that becomes prominent as inevitably as the marauder baron became prominent in the physical chaos of the dark ages. We are striving for legislation to minimize the abuses which give this ype its flourishing prominence, partly or the sake of what can be accomplished the legislation itself and partly because the legislation marks our participation in a great and stern moral movement to bring our ideals and our conduct into measur able accord. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. THE WHITE HOUSE, April 27, 1908.

HEARING ON THE PAPER TRUST. Witness Shows That Price of Paper Has

Been Increased From \$2 to \$17 a Ton. WASHINGTON, April 27.-When the select committee appointed by the House to inquire into the operations of the so-called paper trust resumed its hearings this morning John Norris of the New York Times, who is presenting the case of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, took the stand. Mr. Norris appeared with a mass of figures, all designed to show that the price of print paper was regulated and controlled by a combination.

Mr. Norris submitted a list of 202 newspapers throughout the United States, supplied to him by the newspapers themselves. This showed that in the last two years the price of paper has been increased in various instances from \$2 to \$17 a ton under contracts now in force.

Chairman Mann of the committee interjected the remark that Mr. Norris's figures were on their face a contradiction of the xed and controlled by a combination. "The variation is so great, from \$2 to \$17 ton, that it is evident," said Mr. Mann,

that the price is not controlled as has been charged Norris's reply was that the figures submitted represented increases under con-tracts, most of which have been in existence

tracts, most of which have been in existence since January 1, 1907, or earlier.

Mr. Norris submitted a statement showing the latest prices of print paper, ranging from \$85 to \$41.60 a ton. This statement contained the names of 153 papers that paid the prices given. Mr. Norris proceeded to analyze the figures presented. Only few papers were compelled to pay the maximum of \$85 a ton. He then sub-mitted a series of statements embracing the replies to letters of many newspapers, nearly all declaring in reply to questions that prices of paper were all increasing.

Among the replies was one from Herman Ridder of the New York Staats-Zeitung. Mr. Ridder made a contract in 1906 for

paper at \$35 a ton, but he is now paying Chairman Mann asked if the \$35 a tor contract was the lowest one Mr. Ridder ever had. Mr. Norris replied in the negative, saying that all publishers purchased paper at \$32 a ton in 1897.

Mr. Norris read a letter from a Western publication which had received notice of an advance in price of 50 per cent.
"You can't explain the reason for that advance, can you?" questioned the chair-

"No, I can not," replied Mr. Norris.

"Do you think we can't find out the reason for it?" "I think you can," said the witness in

VALIDITY OF A NEW JERSEY TAX. Supreme Court Upholds Tax Levied on Sub-

merged Lands in New York Bay. WASHINGTON, April 27.-The Supreme Court to-day sustained the validity of the taxes imposed by the State of New Jersey on the submerged lands in New York Bay belonging to the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The land in question is valued at \$2,500,000, and the railroad resisted the imposition of taxes by New Jersey on the ground that the State having surrendered to New York jurisdiction of the land up to low mark had no right to impose taxes. The court held that the lands in question were subject to the sovereignty of New Jersey and that the exclusive jurisdiction given New York by the agreement of 1834 did not exclude the right of the sovereign power to tax. The validity of the tax was

Purdy's Nomination Held Up.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- The Senate Comnittee on Judiciary to-day referred the nomination of Milton D. Purdy to be United States Circuit Judge to succeed William Lochren to a subcommittee, of which Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota is chairman, for investigation and report. Senator Nelson vigorously opposed the nomination of Purely and indorsed W. E. Hale, chairman of the Minnesota State Bar

A Plan to Improve the Police Courts.

Magistrate Butts at the monthly meeting of the Board of Magistrates yesterday afternoon handed in a resolution seeking the appointment of a committee of five to plan for better methods of procedure in the police courts. He asked that the resolution be laid on the table until the next meeting, when he said he would bring it up

What sort of reforms Magistrate Butts thinks are necessary he would not say.

SUES SENATOR JEFF DAVIS. Stump Speaker Wants Pay for Work Done in 1900 Campaign.

LITTLE ROCK, April 27.-Claiming that Senator Jeff Davis owes him \$25 for services rendered when Davis ran for Governor in 1900, W. J. Parks of Springdale has filed a suit against the Senater for that amount. Parks claims to have cam-paigned for Senator Davis in Logan and Scott counties. NEW JERSEY NOT FOR BRYAN

EX-SENATOR JAS. SMITH, JR., TO CONTROL CONVENTION TO-DAY,

But if He Boesn't Let Bob Davis Go as

Delegate at Large There'll Be a Rumpas Sure-State Committee Turns Him Down When He Defies the Unit Rale. TRENTON, N. J., April 27.-Leading Demo-

crats of New Jersey gathered here to-night o prepare for the State convention tomorrow to select delegates to the national convention. In the earlier part of the evening there

were signs of a finish fight in the convention directed primarily against the candidacy of William J. Bryan and incidentally against Robert Davis of Hudson county, leader of the Bryan forces in the northern section of the State. As the night wore on, however, it became apparent that ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., an anti-Bryan man, had the situation so well in hand that he had little to fear from the Bryan supporters.

Mr. Smith established headquarters here and personally directed his campaign. At first all the Smith men were pronounced in their declarations that Davis would not be allowed to go as a delegate at large, and suggested that Mayor Wittpenn of Jersey City be substituted for Davis. Mayor Wittpenn declared that under no circumstances would he be a candidate against Davis. Overtures were then made to the Hudson representatives here that they should agree upon some candidate other than Davis. These were also turned down and notice was served upon the anti-Davis forces that Hudson would be for Davis and for him alone.

About that time word was received from rsey City that the Hudson delegates had pledged themselves to support Davis. The Hudson delegation had been picked with an eye to the oratorical ability of its mem-bers, and the threat was made that if Mr. Smith persisted in his fight this would be let loose. Although the anti-Davis men had not given up their fight it was admitted at a late hour that they would let the convention decide. This was accepted here as tantamount to a declaration that Mr. Davis would go to Denver as a delegate

at large.

His three associates, according to an understanding reached by most of the leaders will be ex-Senator Smith, ex-Mayor Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr., of Trenton, and Senator John Hinchliffe of Passaic.

The Bryan contingent had headquarters here, but they practically abandoned all hope of having the Jersey delegation in-structed for their candidate. They declared however, that they would put the question James E. Martin of Plainfield, who was a

prominent figure at the Bryan headquarters decided to-night to withdraw as a can didate for delegate at large, and to seek election as a district delegate. He had previously withdrawn as a district delegate because there seemed no chance of success. By a combination made to-night he is again hopeful of carrying the district convention, which will be held to-morrow

Ex-Mayor George A. Viehmann of New Brunswick was agreed upon by the State committee to-night as permanent chair-man of the convention. He was selected by the friends of ex-Senator Smith.

The Democratic State committee was in

The Democratic State committee was in session until midnight. It adopted resolutions indorsing ex-Senator Smith, ex-Mayor Katzenbach, Senator Hinchliffe and ex-Senator Robert S. Hudspeth of Hudson for delegates at large and Col. John S. Bell of Newark, James E. Martin of Plainfield, Michael A. Devine of Atlantic and Davis S. Crater of Monmouth as alternates. The indorsement of Mr. Hudspeth was a direct slap at Robert Davis. Mr. Hudspeth was not here and it is doubtful if he would accept a position on the delegation as against charge that the price of print paper was a position on the delegation as against Davis. If not, a fight is the convention is

James Nugent of Newark, the lieutenant of ex-Senator Smith, made a bitter arraignment of Mr. Bryan and his policies

before the committee.

The committee adopted a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the members that the Jersey delegation to Denver should be uninstructed and that the unit rule should be enforced. This would insure an anti-Bryan delegation. Robert Davis was communicated with while the was in session, but declared that he would

not be bound by the unit rule.

His refusal led to the indorsement of ex-Senator Hudspeth. Mr. Davis will have an opportunity to reconsider his deter-mination before the convention, and if he does not agree to the proposition there may still be a determined fight against

The State committee ratified the informal hoice of ex-Judge Howard Carrow of Camden as a member of the national com-

WILL STICK TO BOB DAVIS. Hudson Democrats Insist That He Be a Delegate at Large.

The Hudson county delegates to the Democratic State convention held a caucus at the Davis Association's clubhouse in Jersey City last night and agreed upon Robert Davis, the county leader, as their candidate for one of the four delegates at large to the national convention. A motion was adopted that if any attempt was made to nominate any other Hudson county man the Hudson delegation would stick to the ittle leader from start to finish.

District conventions for the selection of lelegates to the national convention were ld in Jersey City last night and resulted as follows:

Ninth Congress district: Mayor H. Otto Wittpenn and Eugene F. Kinkead, president of Jersey City Board of Aldermen. Tenth Congress district: Representative James A. Hamill and John J. Mahon.

NANNY'S FATHER.

She Asks the Coroner About Man Who Probably Was Drowned.

Chief Clerk Jacob Bausch of the Coroners' office yesterday received this letter from a child in Lakewood, Ohio, who is trying to find her father:

My papa left our home more than two years ago, and we have never seen him or heard from him since. Some one told mamma that papa was seen in New York. My papa's name is Frederick Christian Bernhardt Fischer. He is a tinner and plumber. Papa is 5 feet 7 inches, light complexion, 38 years old and is a Dane.

There was a piece in a Cleveland paper about some C. Fisher, who was killed in a machine shop in New York. How could find out if he is my papa? I hope you will do for me what you can. I am so lonesome for papa. _Yours truly,

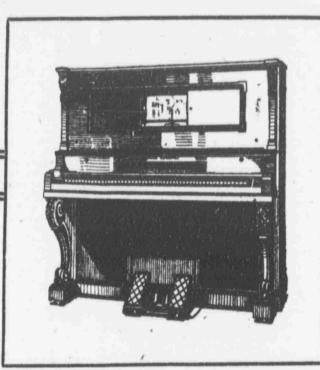
NANNY FISCHER, 9 years old, 5 Franklin street, Lakewood, Ohio.

Clerk Bausch found that on November 30, 1907, a man was found drowned in the East River off Pier 9. His name was Fred C. Fisher and his description tallied with that furnished by the little girl. This Fischer is entered on the Coroners' books as a steamfifter and a Norwegier Mr. as a steamfitter and a Norwegian. Bausch thinks this man was Nanny's father and he has told her so in a letter.

Philadelphia Bonds Sold

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The entire city bond issue of \$5,875,000, bids for which closed at noon to-day in the Mayor's office, was awarded this afternoon to a syndicate composed of the banking firms of H. F. Bachman & Co. of this city and Mackay & Co. and A. B. Leach & Co. of New York This syndicate submitted the highest bid for the entire issue, offering to take it all at

Forty-seven bids were received and nearly \$40,000,000 was offered at rates varying from par to \$104.290. This makes the rate to the city 8.76.



Lovers of music are divided into two classes -those who produce it and those who listen

> You can be one of those who PRODUCE MUSIC if you own a

PIANOLA PIANO

THY remain longer satisfied merely to hear others play the piano, when you can just as well be the player yourself?

There can be no question but that the pleasure of playing is vastly greater than that of listening.

If you care at all for music, then WHY NOT BE A PIANIST?

The Pianola Piano will supply you with the skill. It will also supply you with a perfect instrument for handplaying. In tone, in action, in appearance, the Pianola Piano is unsurpassed.

Every day you do without a Pianola Piano you are missing a pleasure which thousands of other people have spent years of their lives to gain.

Pianola Pianos are genuine only when they bear the names of the Weber, the Steck, the Wheelock, or the Stuyvesant Pianos. No other so-called Player-piano contains the or is equipped with such vital improvements as the METROSTYLE and the THEMODIST

Pianola Pianos cost from \$500 to \$1,050 Moderate monthly payments

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362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

Licuts, Goethals and Edgerton Ordered to

WASHINGTON, April 27.-Second Lieut. George R. Goethals of the Engineer Corps of the army, son of Col. George W. Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has been ordered to the isthmus for duty there. Lieut. Goethals was graduated from West Point last February and is now on his graduation leave. He stood fourth in a class of 108 cadets and was assigned to the Engineering Corps. Second Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, who stood first in the same class, has also been ordered to the isthmus.

Minister Arango Salis for Panama To-day. Washington, April 27.—Señor Don José Augustin Arango, Minister to the United States from Panama, left Washington today for New York, where he will sail tomorrow on the steamship Finance for Panama, accompanied by William Nelson Cromwell of New York. Señor Arango is going to Panama to participate in the settlement of the boundary dispute with Colombia.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASRINGTON, April 27 .- These army orders were Washington, April 27.—These army orders were issued to day:
Second Lieut. Waiter R. Wheeler, from Fourth to Nineteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. John H. Muncaster, from Nineteenth to Fourth Infantry.
Second Lieut. James G. Steese, Corps Engineers, from Fort Mason and with the First Battallon of Engineers, to Isthmian Canal Commission.
Second Lieuts. Gien E. Edgerton and George R. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, from New York city to Isthmian Canal Commission.
Capt. William E. Hunt, from Eighth Infantry to Tweaty second Infantry.
First Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, from Fourte enth to Thirteenth Cavalry. Thirteenth Cavalry.
First Lieut. Warren T. Hannum, Engineer Corps, om Guantanamo Bay to Washington barracks.

D. C.
Capt. Thomas J. Fealy, Second Infantry, to
Washington barracks.
Capt. Hugh D. Berkeley, quartermaster, to
Grand Rapids, relieving Capt. H. B. Chamberlin,
quartermaster, who will return to his station at
Chicago. These navy orders were issued:

Ensign L. Sahm, from Washington to home and wait orders. Assistant Surgeon D. A. Spear, to Navai Hospital, Washington, D. C.



Must not be confounded with the ordinary run of whiskeys. It is a straight, not a blended, whiskey, and cannot be 'doctored.' W. A. Taylor & Co., Agents, New York

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MARRIED.

BRUSH-HALE.-In the First Preshyterian Church, Orange, N. J., at 8 P. M. April 27, by the Rev. Dr. Jesse Brush, assisted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles Townsend, Miss Anna H. Hale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hale of 123 Cleveland st., Orange, to the Rev. George Robert Brush, rector of St. Mark's Church,

BUCKNER-KELLERMANN .- At St. John's Episcopal Church, Kingston, N. Y., Saturday, April 25, by the Rev. Octavius Applegate, D.D., Paula Kellermann to Morti mer Norfon Buckner.

DIED.

BRAY.-On Monday, April 27, 1908, John Wesley Bray, aged 69 years. Funeral from the residence of his brother. 198 North Sixth st., Newark, N. J., Wednesday, April 29, at 3 P. M. Members of Lincoln Post,

G. A. R., are invited. CHRYSTIE.-At High Bridge, N. J., April 28, 1908. Mabel Grey Chrystle, wife of Percival Chrystle. Services at her late home at High Bridge Tuesday afternoon at half past 3.

DALY.—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Sunday, April 26, 1908, after a short illness, James W. Daly, in the 68th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. San Francisco and Limerick, Ireland, papers please copy.

DANA.—At Morristown, N. J., Saturday, April 25, 1908, Miss E. Elizabeth Dana. Funeral services at the school Tuesday afternoon at haif past 2, on the arrival of the 12:45 train, D. L. & W. R. R., from West 23d st., New York. Interment private.

DODD .- On Monday, April 27, 1908, at Dansville, N. Y., Edward Dodd, M. D., of Babylon, L. I., in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Babylon, on Wednesday, April 29, at 10:80 A. M. Carriages will meet train leaving

East 34th st. at 9:20 A. M. HASTINGS.—Suddenly, Sunday, April 26, 1908, as Campgaw, N. J., John Walter Hastings, in the 25th year of his age. Puneral in Boston.

ISELIN.—On April 27, Mary Philipse, only daughter of John H. and Caroline Goodridge Iselin, in her 6th year. Funeral private.

JEFFREY.-Suddenly, at his residence, 99 Morris st., Yonkers, N. Y., George M. Jeffrey, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

OSTYN.-At his residence, 358 Lexington av Berkely Mostyn, son of the late William and Ann Mostyn, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, 10th st. and 2d av., on Tuesday, April 28, 1908, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. IULLER.-On Sunday, April 28, 1908, Marie Louise

Müller, beloved wife of Walter B. Wailington. Funeral on Tuesday, April 25, at 1 P. M., at 313 West 45th st., New York. SELICK.-At Lakewood, N. J., on April 25, 1908.

Charles H. Selick, aged 52 years. Funeral private. WARDELL .- At East Orange, N. J., on Saturday, April 25, 1908, Sophia H. Wardell, in her 7014

Funeral services at the home of her daughter Mrs. L. G. Peloubet, 172 North Arillagion av., Erst Orange, on Wednesday, April 29, at 4 P. M. Further services at the Mechanicsville Methodist Episcopal Church, adjoining the cemetery, at West Long Branch, N. J., on

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind celle, diarrhos, 25c, a bette,